2007 24 67 9: 33



BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Public Water Supply Name

Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6/3/09
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: OKoloNA Messenger
	Date Published: 6/3/09
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	IFICATION .
consiste	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Eo Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Locate Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

East Chickasaw Water Assn., Inc. Box 87 Okolona, Mississippi 38860

June 18, 2009

Mississippi Department of Health Division Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Transmitted herewith a copy of the CCR Report.

Cheryl Moore Sec./Treasurer

EC/cm

East Chickasaw Water Assn., Inc. Box 87 Okolona, Mississippi 38860

July 17, 2009

0090002

Mississippi Department of Health Division Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Please find enclosed a copy of our bill that is informing the customers that a corrected CCR report is available at their request on the TCR (MCL) Violation 5/08.

Sincerely,

Chenk Moore

Cheryl Moore Sec./Treasurer

EC/cm

EAST (BOX 87 ONA, MS 388	60	TION, INC.			. •••		
SERVICE	TAX INCLL	JDED IF APPLIC	ABLE	DOI:	***				
ADDRESS					ENT	EAST CHICKASAW	PRE	SORTED	
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					:		← TOTAL →		

2009 JUL 20 AM 9: 17

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Chickasaw County

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came Sue
Blankenship, Associate Editor or Murry Blankenship, Editor of the
Okolona Messenger, a newspaper published in the City of Okolona, of
said county and state, who being duly sworn, deposeth and says that the
publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has
been made for weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated

Dated

Dated

And, I further certify that the several numbers of the newspaper
containing the above mensioned notice have been produced before me,
and compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the publication
thereof to have been correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this the

Witness my hand and seal of office, this the
June

By Winda Swency Chancey Cherk

By Winda Swency Chancey Cherk

Date Taylor There are the said county of the said of the sai

Printer's Fee Sanuary 2, 2012
Printer's Fee Total \$ Total \$

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report East Chickasaw Water Association PWS#: 0090002 & 0090012 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from five wells drawing from the McShan Formation, Lower Wilcox, Eutaw Formation and the Eutaw-McShan Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the East Chickesaw Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Earl Carter at 662-447-5565. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Egypt Voting Center, Okolona, MS, 38860.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife: inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that rap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#:	0090002		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	ontaminant Violation Date Y/N Collected		Level Range of Detects Detected or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unit MCLG Measure -ment		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic (Contamin	ants		14					
10. Barium	N	2008	.034	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits	
14. Copper	N	2008	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

17. Lead	N	2008	3.	o	ppb	Ö	AL≂15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008	1.7	1-1.7	bbp	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-I	roduct	S 1 26	1- 26	T ppm T	0	MDRL ≈ 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#:			Level	EST RESUL Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely	Source of Contamination	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Detected	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment					
Inorganic	Contai	ninants								
10. Barium	N	2008	05	.05066	ppm	2	2	Discha from n depos	arge of drilling wastes; discharge netal refineries; erosion of natural its	
14. Copper	N	2008	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
17. Lead	 N	2008	1	0	ppb	O	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N T	2008	.09	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2006	.15	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
21. Sələnium	N	2008	8	48	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
Disinfecti	on By-	 Product	<u> </u> 							
Chlorine	IN	2008	1.55	.155	ppm		0 MDF	₹L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

No.

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As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system # 0090002 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at teast small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Continued From Page 7

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The East Chickasaw Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 4 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 2 deep wells located in the Upper Meridian Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked "low" in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601.576.7518.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

TCR (MCL) Violation 5/08 and the health effects language. Under the data table:

Mail or fax Corrected Copy By July 1, 2009
Notify Customers of availability of Corrected report
by Posting or Next water bill and mail us a
Copy of the bill or letter with this Statement displayed.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Corrective Copy East Chickasaw Water Association PWS#: 0090002 & 0090012 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from five wells drawing from the McShan Formation, Lower Wilcox, Eutaw Formation and the Eutaw-McShan Formation. Aquifers.

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PWS ID#: 0	090002		TEST R	ESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiol	ogical C	Contami	nants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	May	Positive	Positive 3			0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic (Contam	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2008	.034	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	3	o	ррь	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008	1.7	1 – 1.7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfecti	on By	-Produc	ts		· .			
Chlorine	N	2008	.26	.126	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	: 00900	12	T	EST RESU	LTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	, Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganic	Contan	ninants								
10. Barium	Ň ´	2008	.05	.05066	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
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21. Selenium	, N	2008	.8	.48	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts								
Chlorine	N	2008	.55	.155	ppm	0	MDR	L = 4 Water additive used to control microbes		

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

In May 2008 our system #0090002 pulled a sample containing bacteria. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system # 0090002 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August of 2004. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

р.] No. Zöld (г. 3/3)

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/23/09 Time: 8:27
PWSID: 009000a
System Name: 2. Chicbasaw
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s) TCR (MCL) Violating 5/08 follows and had no handth
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH:
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. Well The data Town Shery Will do a Corrected Copy, She Wasn't Sure
Drinking Water Quality Proport and She Will
tall back if she has any guestian.
Spoke with Shery Moore 663 H47-5565
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)